The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1871. NUMBER 80.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body *Politic*, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried, and fretted, and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have something to do;
For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed;
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;
But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool—
For people will talk.

And then, if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain;
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way;
But don't get excited, whatever they say,
For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticise then in a different shape;
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business—there's naught to be made—
For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease.
Of course, you will meet with all sorts of abuse;
But don't thihk to stop them—it ain't any use—
For people will talk.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood Completed.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The "knowing ones" among novel-readers caught a clew to this "mystery" on the publication of the first number, edited by Dickens himself, in the illustrated title-page of the cove. "The prominent figure in the central medallion, brought into bold relief by the rays of the dark lantern, must be," said the experts, "Edwin Drood." And they thus settled the question and solved the mystery at the outset: Edwin Drood, as in poetical justice bound, is restored to his second lover, and all ends happily.

Dickens' programme, as he gave it out, included twelve monthly parts, of which he lived to complete six. Somebody in England, whose name has not yet been announced, undertook the hazardous task of writing the remaining six, and that task is now ended, the series having been publised in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the last number of which contains the last chapter of the novel.

It is claimed by the American publisher that the writer of the continuation of the story had some positive information, gathered in part from Dickens himself and in part from his surviving friends, as to Dickens' own proposed conduct of the plot; and it may be that in fact the story is told substantially as Dickens intended to tell it—that is to say, in respect to outline and general construction. No man would presume to imply that he could give to a picture began by Dickens the finish, the touch, the coloring, and the detail of Dickins' own hand.

The work is now ended, however; and, for what it professes to be, it is admirably done. Indeed, one can easily suppose that the majority of novel-readers, not being apprized of the fact the book was written by two persons, would accept the whole as Dickens' own, and never suspect the joint authorship, for, verily, the continuation is no bungling patchwork. It is done with a very expert hand. Many of Dickens' peculiarities and not a few of his felicities of expression are perfectly imitated. Of course, the students of Dickens—that is, those persons who carefully read and industriously re-read his novels—very readily perceive the difference between "the master and the man." But if we cannot have the very best we must be contented with the next best; and thus it is but fair that the novel-reading public should be congratulated for the continuation "Edwin Drood"—such as it is.

THE MORAL OF CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

[From the Weekly (Miss.) Leader.]

Two years ago the State of California went Democratic. This year it goes Republican. When these sudden changes take place men of thought look for the reason. Some will attribute it to the Chinese immigration and its influence on State polity; others, again, ascribe as the reasop, the restlessmess of its population—its migratory disposition—and view in this fact the unsteadiness of its politics. There is another view of this change which bears no relationship to the mentioned causes, and which we think will account for the whole matter. It is the split or indifference in the Democratic party caused by the "New Departure." This new departure, as we have said elsewhere in this issue, unbarred the doors of the Democratic party, and left those who actually endorsed the doctrine of the Constitution as amended as "an accomplished fact," free to go where they pleased. The Democracy, having by that move on the political chess-board, said in terms, "we embrace the leading tenets of the Republican party," many took advantage of their freedom and walked straight over to the latter; while the old-fogy element who cling to the Democratic idea as put forth in its New York platform of 1868, "that the reconstruction acts, including the amendments, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," being out voted in the Convention which nominated Governor Haight for re-election, became indifferent and considered the organization of the party as practically disbanded. Thus the Republican candidate—Booth—received direct accession to his support from the liberal wing of the Democratic party, and the "old style," having no heart in the movement, were inactive and indifferent to success. The change in that State in two years is shown to be some 15,000 votes in favor of the Republican party, the re-instatement of Republicanism in all branches of the State for the National Republican nominees in 1872. This result, unexpected and glorious as it is, points a moral, and that is, that the Democratic party lost its power all over the nation when it abandoned its cherished principles—bad though they be—and for the sake of power adopted the principles of its opponent. This whole "New Departure" scheme has unwittingly played into the hands of the opponents of pro-slavery Democracy. Of course such a result was not meant, but the step once taken could not be recalled, and the Republicans all over the country have not been slow to take advantage of it, as they had a perfect right to do. The same thing the young and liberal Democracy of California did in this instance, is being done in other States. Impatient of the restraints of discipline in their party at best, they embraced the first oppuriunity to free themselves from the party of dead issues and exploded ideas. And when the bugle sounded the departure from the old landmarks of the party, it was rightly interpreted by this class as a blast of dissolution—disintergration—and every man was at liberty to seek political affiliation with the party holding his own ideas, and capable of affording him protection, and holding out some protects for the future. All hail, new and vigorous California! Welcome back again to the true fold, thou gallant sister of the far West!

OUR PUPLIC SCHOOLS.—We have heretofore congratulated the friends of public education upon the very satisfactory condition of things under the present system in our Parish. The Board of School Directors are met by every encouragement on the part of landlords, and to-day there is at least one flourishing school in every ward of the Parish, save one. That will have its school as soon as a house can be erected for its accommodation.

The progress of the children is almost marvelous, and is as satisfactory to the Board and Trustees as it is creditable to their natural intelligence and aptitude for instruction.—*Madison Journal.*

CADET SMITH----A STATEMENT FROM DAVID CLARK.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

"Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, who, since he left Hartford, has had a checkered experience, is said to be again in trouble, of a sort that will alienate much of the sympathy that has heretofore clung to him. Charges have been made against him of tyranny toward the new colored cadet who entered the academy a few weeks ago since. The new appointee was placed under the charge of Smith, to be exercised in the manual of arms, and was also assigned quarters with him. The officers of the academy have been compelled to reprimand Smith several times for his harsh treatment toward the new cadet."

To the Editor of the Courant:

Since the above article appeared in your paper of the 25th ult., I have taken some pains to ascertain the truthfulness of it. I am now prepared to say, on what I deem good authority, that it is a base fabrication. Similar reports, gotten up evidently by cadets who are opposed to the admission of colored cadets into the Military Academy at West Point, have been circulated extensively throughout the country, especially in South Carolina and Tennessee, States that Cadets Smith and Napier came from. No one regrets these false reports more than Cadet Napier, who it is alleged is the subject of this abuse. Since his admission into the Military Academy in June last he and Smith have been bosom companions—not one thing occurring to disturb their fraternal relations.

It is true Cadet Smith drills Cadet Napier, but instead of doing it in a tyrannical manner, he (Smith) has been reported several times by senior cadets for not giving his orders in a more commanding tone and manner. This is all the reprimand that Smith has received from the officers.

The source of these false reports is apparent and well understood by those who have been present at the courts-martial of Cadet Smith. At the last one he conducted his own case, examined the witnesses of his accusers, presented his own testimony, and read such an able argument as to astonish the court and all present.

He entered West Point June, 1870. Since that time he has suffered almost every abuse that could be heaped upon him but death. Be it said to the shame of officers in our army and others in highest authority that this abuse comes mainly from "their sons" in that institution.

I had no hand in sending Cadet Smith to West Point. I placed him in Howard University at Washington for a collegiate education. Now he is there, I propose to stand by him by all the means that God has given me, when he is right, and defend him from his abusers and slanderers. He will stay at West Point, if his life and health are spared him, "until he graduates," if it requires twenty-five years to do it, although he would have resigned in thirty days after his admission had I not advised him to the contrary. I desire to test the powers that be, and see if they are in favor of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in principle as well as in name.

I have it in mind to publish, at some future time, such facts as I possess of this whole matter, and the efforts that have been made to get Cadet Smith out of West Point. If it strikes those in high authority as well as the small sample of a cadet from the Third Congressional District of this State, the fault will be theirs, not mine.

DAVID CLARK.

A COMET APPROACHING.—Encke's comet, one well known to scientific men and which is visible about every three years, is looked for by the professors at the National Observatory early in the fall. The indications are that it will be so situated as to be favorable to observation. These gentlemen are at present engaged observing two new asteroids discovered by Professor Peters and Professor Watson.

Washington Chronicle.

THE DEATH OF THE UNKNOWN.

[From the Madison Journal.]

"The very cypress droops to death—
Dark tree, still sad when other's grief is fled,
The only constant mourner o'er the dead."

These lines of Byron's *Giaour*, suggested themselves to the writer at the time of the burial of Mr. Pat. Gallagher, in this Parish, a few days ago—the only attendants at the scene of sepulcher being only *four persons*.

It is not my intention to speak of the deceased while animated with the spark of life, for I knew him not; but my endeavor is to try and illustrate the unchistrian-like manner in which the death of the unknown is generally treated.

The narrow and un-inviting appearance of the last resting place of the dead, is terrible to contemplate, even when following to the grave those who are near and dear to us; but the *terrible contemplation* is seldom forced upon our minds when the death of the unknown is announced.

Far off from home and friends—
Dead in a foreign land;
Beneath the green sod laid,
By only, stranger-hand.

No tear of sympathy falls upon the mound beneath which lies the inanimate form of the unknow; no mother, brother, or sister there, to whisper *farewell;* no one who knew the dead in life—his memory is cherished for a day, and is lost with the setting of the sun.

You who are surrounded with the familiar faces of friends; the comforts and blessings of home—think you—of death coming upon you in a far off and unknown clime; then give way to the teachings of your own heart, and drop a tear in respect to the memory of the stranger who dies in a stranger's land.

NIVLAC.

THE SANITARY WATER-CART.

The ordinary method of watering the streets amounts to little more than temporarily fixing the dust, with perhaps a slight cooling effect due to evaporation. The foul odors of the street are in no way lessened, but, on the contrary, are augmented by the presence of the water, as during our summer heats this supplies the only condition lacking to rapid decomposition.

A new method, which is said to be both cheaper and more effective than the old, was introduced last year in the city of London, and was found to answer so well that during the present season its application has been much extended. It consists simply in adding to the water a preparation of salts devised by a Mr. Cooper, and made up chiefly of deliquescent chlorides. A basket of this is poured into the empty tank of the water-cart, after which the water is introduced. By the time the rank is full the preparation is all dissolved, when the solution is distributed in the ordinary way. Besides laying the dust, this solution destroys all unpleasant odors, and is itself quite odorless; and, from the attraction of the salts for moisture, evaporation is retarded and the street kept wet much longer than it can be where an equal quantity of plain water is used. The difference in this respect appears to be very great, as by actual trial it has been found that one load of the solution is equal for street-watering purposes to from three to four loads of pure water. It thus becomes cheaper than the common method, as the cost of the deodorant preparation is more than compensated by the reduced amount of cartage. If applied to macadamized roads, it is recommended that its use begin a week or two before the warm period, so that the road may become thoroughly impregnated with the salts. They are then not liable to be washed out by heavy rains, and are said to form a material part of the roadway, producing a hardening and concreting effect, which preserves the road from disintegration and waste.—*Galaxy.*

—A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," said a bystander, "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

GIRLS' OPINION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Margary Dean, in one of her spicy letters from Newport, gives the following piquant discussion between some young ladies concerning the merits of certain newspapers:

Sitting on the hotel piazza the other morning, watching a group of young ladies, I overheard a curly headed little maiden who was frizzled and panniered and puffed in the height of style, exclaim, "Oh, I like the *Independent* best!" A moment before I could have sworn that *la Petite*, never looked at a newspaper, and somewhat surprised I took the liberty of listening further. "The *Tribune* suits me," said her black-eyed companion. "I take the *Evening Post*," chimed in a stylish saucy looking girl, who was pelting somebody over the railing with pond lilies—a beautiful bunch, by the way, which five minutes before I had seen a gentleman carefully selecting for her from a little urchin's basket. And when, I wonder, do you girls get time to read newspapers? "Fold them four double, of course," was the next sentence I caught, and more puzzled than before, I very impolitely walked near the group, when everything was made clear to me by the blonde little one saying, "I had rather have a newspaper any day than the best pannier that was ever made in Paris." I fell back in my seat, uncertain whether to laugh or to feel provoked with the chatterboxes, who had strolled off to lay siege to a party of gentlemen just from the beach.

Newspaper Borrowers.

This wretched class of small parasites is again hit off by one of our exchanges, as follows:

"Of all things contemptible, a man who will read a paper at his neighbor's expense is the most contemptible; especially if that man esteems it his duty to lower papers collectively, and the editors generally. They always meet the carrier first, snatch the paper, and after greedily devouring every morsel of news it contains, throw it aside, saying, with a contemptuous curl of the lip: 'What trash; it is really fit for nothing but waste paper.' And yet day after day they seem anxious to gain possession of the paper, and seem as disappointed at its non-arrival as the good paying subscriber, who ever welcomes it as a pleasant visitor. Strange world, this."

A CHALLENGE REPELLED.—After the battle of Preston Pans, a witty Scotch farmer amused himself by writing a ballad upon it, which so stung one of the English officers, who had behaved very basely on the occasion, that he sent the poet a challenge to meet him at H——, for mortal combat.—The second found the farmer busy with his hay fork, to whom he delivered the challenge of the redoutable hero.—The good-natured farmer, turning toward him with the agricultural implement, cooly said: "Gang awa back to Mester Smith, and tell him I ha'e nae time to come to H——to gi'e him satisfaction, but that if he likes to come here, I'll tak' a look at him, and, if I think I can fecht him, I'll fecht him; and if I think I canna fecht him, I'll just do as he did—I'll rin awa."

—A Western preacher explained the passage through the Red Sea by saying that the Israelites crossed on the ice. An auditor interrupted, remarking that there is no ice under the equator.

"Sir," said the excited preacher, "this happened thousands of years before the age of geographers, and before there was any equator! I think, brethren and sisters, I have answered the question completely."

—Two little girls, an eight and a ten-year-old, were gravely discussing the question of wearing earrings. One thought it wicked. The other was sure it could not be, for so many good people wear them. The other replied, I don't care; if it wasn't [illegible] would have made holes [illegible]."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance, with prevaling fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys and Councellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

—o—

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSESS IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M

Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,

Auctioneer;

—AND—

General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Colemas Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY SEPT. 24 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKELY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞A horrible case of cruelty, amounting to murder has been made out against two performers who practiced last season at the Academy of Music in this city. The man with the iron jaw, and the Samsonian woman who travelled with him, whose feats many of our readers doubtless witnessed, had it will be remembered a remarkably tiny little boy with them. From the parts which this unportunate child had to take it was necessary to keep him as light as possible, and starvation was resorted to for this purpose. While the company was engaged at Stormville, Duchess county, the poor child was shut up to keep him from obtaining food. Urged by hunger, he begged and obtained something to eat from a cook; on discovery of it, the female Samson beat him so unmercifully, that he shortly after died from the combined effects of the blows and starvation. This conduct has been denounced and there is strong probability that a trial will be had.

☞The latest telegraphic information from Washington, with reference to the disposition which President Grant will make of the Custombons gunners, will be that of dismissal from office of Messrs. Packard, Casey and Lowell.

☞The city papers of Thursday report Robert Randolph as having come again to grief. He has been detected in an effort to obtain money from the National Banking Association, on a forged check. Accused is in prison to await his trial, having failed to procure bail for his appearance.

☞We acknowledge with many thanks to the donor, the due receipt of a copy of "Mardi Gras;" a tale of Ante-Bellum Times, by Jim Linkinwater. The work may be had at 151 Camp street.

THE ROMANCE OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. Pollard thinks, and says very properly that since the experiment of freedom to the negro has been tried in the United States, and even under all the obstacles and disadvantages which the newly enfranchised has labored under, he has in hundreds of instances fully demonstrated the utter falseness of the theories of his unfitness for freedom and self control, built up and strenuously urged against him while he was forcibly held in servitude, it was time for the South to acknowledge the fallacy of its theories and the unjustness of its treatment of the negro and of his friends and advocates in the North. Says Mr. Pollard, "there is nothing more remarkable of the present disposition of the negro than the kindness of his reference to his former condition of slavery, and the utter absence of any disposition to retaliate upon his former taskmasters and to exact revenge for the past. The negro is seldom heard referring with any bitterness to his antecedent experiences as a slave; on the contrary, the colored speaker has frequently a pleasant reminiscence to tell of this former part of his history. An explanation of this temper is possibly to be found in some dim, imperfect consciousness of the negro that slavery was not without benefits to him in the past, and may have done a providential part in making him what he is to-day—a hopeful experiment of civilization. The Northern politician who insists that the negro is already capable of discharging the full offices of citizenship and suffrage logically implies a tribute to the beneficence of slavery even greater than many of its most zealous Southern advocates ever claimed for it. The negro himself seems to have a sense of this logical necessity in his case, and is not near so busy in reproaches of his former subjection as a slave as some of his would-be Northern friends are for him. The proposition that underlies these phenomena, and that will explain them, is this: Slavery may have done a providential part, now but dimly perceived and imperfectly acknowledged, in educating the negro to that point whence he was likely to advance rather than to retrograde and fall back into comparative barbarism (as was the case in the experiment of West Indian emancipation, which may have been a failure on account of the short or imperfect apdrenticeship of the negro there as a slave;) and, having in the South thus educated the African to a safe point, to the full condition of ripeness for freedom, it may be that the slavery of the South, its mission performed, was removed by act of God, in the same manner of providence in which we see in history many institutions overthrown which were at first aids in the cause of human progress, and afterward came to be stumbling-blocks and oppressions as that progress overgrew its early necessities and demanded new and larger opportunities. Here is a most happy ground of accommodation for the two parties that have long been engaged in discussing the deserts of negro slavery in the South. We may acknowledge an indebtedness to it in the past, and at the same time allow that its abolition was timely and fortunate, as that of a harsh school that had done its work and could have existed no longer but as a superfluity and injustice. Let the Northern man on his side confess that slavery did improve the negro in the past, and has made him presently capable of civilization, and let the Southern man, with equal candor and generosity on his side, admit that the negro since released from slavery has continued to improve, and has shown that he deserved his freedom and is able to use it with discretion and to increase. The negro himself joins in his own person to-day both arguments; and testifies to each—his past indebtedness to slavery and his present worthiness of freedom; the two facts perfectly reconcilable, and the slavery question accommodated at once, swept forever, as this writer fervently prays and hopes, from the arena of discussion."

The writer then proceeds to draw attention to the remarkable fact that all experience of the negro, since emancipation, has been progress. "The negro moves," he says, significantly. His thirst after knowledge—his eagerness for education—his industry, which bears favorable comparison with other poor classes—the absence of general intemperance, "which has been the usual scourge of weak races, and the almost unfailing incident of a precocious civilization, is comparatively unknown among the Southern freedmen," his economy, as attested by the freedmen's banks of the country, and by the provision of home comforts which so many men procure out of scanty wages, all combine to furnish irrefragable testimony in favor of the justice and propriety of freedom.

Mr. P. then passes from this general treatment of the subject to the interesting illustration of "many interesting points of the negro." The first is his eloquence, says he:

"His universally admitted gifts of imagination, his extraordinary faculty of language, his delight in rhetorical exercise, afford reason to believe that there may yet be in reserve a development of negro character to astonish the world, and to confer upon him an interest new and altogether romantic.

The command of language which even the uneducated negro shows is singular; almost marvellous when we consider that, unable to write, he has only had the means of acquiring words by the ear, and that in a limited intercourse with the white man such as was allowed him in slavery.

* * * * * *

"His faculty of selection in the use of words is his most remarkable gift; he has an ambition for polysyllables; and even in the former days of slavery there was not a negro who had ever the advantage of listening to educated white persons but might command on occasion not a few words of "learned length."

* * * * * *

"It was testified by the late Reconstruction Committee of Congress that the best speech made before them in behalf of the admission of Virginia was that of a young negro named Bland, who until the date of emancipation had been a slave; and it is remarkable that on this occasion Bland spoke in behalf of what was then called "the white man's party" in Virginia, and stood in company with some of the most distinguished old politicians of that State, whose oratorical efforts he surpassed. He was only twenty-five years old, and the promise of his genius was cut short by his untimely death in the Capitol disaster at Richmond.

The writer had the fortune to hear this sable orator but a little while before his death. He was a brown-colored negro, slightly formed, dressed with scrupulous neatness, and had an ease and modesty of behavior that made a graceful combination, and at once conciliated his audience. The occasion was a political convention at Lynchburg, in which it was stated that a certain white man had obtained a *quasi* independent nomination for Congress, and threatened to divide the Radical vote with the regular nominee. Bland expostulated, but to no purpose; the white candidate had evidently made up his mind to follow Mr. Sumner's advice to Secretary Stanton in the matter of office-holding, and to "stick." Bland at last had recourse to denunciation. It was a spectacle not to be forgotten, one indeed that epitomized a great social revolution, and was worthy of historical distinction. A negro, elate with passion, pointing the finger of scorn and of command at a white man, who a few years ago might have bought him as cattle in the shambles, and held a lash over his body; abashing one of his former masters or drivers by a superior virtue, and presuming to rebuke him in the name of a great political party! He spoke for twenty or thirty minutes, sometimes in really choice language, and with a fluency in which there was not a single break. No report of the exact words can be attempted from memory; but the substance of the speech was well defined and connected. He said that office-seeking had been alleged as a reproach of his race; it was an honorable ambition to serve the public (and here he quoted a sentiment from Daniel Webster's funeral oration on Calhoun); "but" (and here he is reported) "it needed not Holy Writ to enforce the lesson that the last should be first, and that he only was fit to govern who was able to obey." He concluded eloquently, but the negro's characteristic fondness for big words stuck in at the last. He would fasten upon the refractory white candidate "the worst name that the great Republican party had for its worst enemies, those who were enemies in disguise; a name that would follow him to his political grave—the name *dis-or-gan-i-zer!*" The weight of the last word, with the emphasis and deliberation bestowed upon it, was crushing. The best test of eloquence is its effect; and the conclusion was that the white aspirant got up, and said in a very whining, mendicant tone that he "begged leave to say, after the address of Mister Bland, that he begged leave to withdraw his name as that of a candidate for Congress."

And so, through his letter, does this ingennous ex-slaveholder, bear impartial, and therefore, valuable testimony to the justice of the negro's claim to the possession and exercise of all of those rights and privileges which are granted to other races.

Obviously, it was not to be expected that whole communities of men, whose lives have been spent in looking on the negro as necessarily inferior, and unfit for freedom, would instantly have acquiesced in the decision which the sword gave to a grave and long disputed question. But it is to be expected that reasonable and thinking men will acknowledge the existence of the undeniable and irreversible fact of negro freedom, that they will honestly examine and investigate the results of the experiment of freedom—that they will scrutinize him as strictly as they see fit, and ascertain from actual experience whether or no he is fit for freedom. This is the ordeal that the negro can stand and he invites the application of such tests as ordinarily obtain in such examinations.

The result will not be uncertain, the South will discover that in every department, Education, Industry, Religion, Politics, Science, everywhere, the negro has exhibited, and is exhibiting the possession of qualities which indubitably stamp him as the equal of any other race, and the titled claimant to equal rights with all men.

We are the more anxious to witness the honest trial and decision of this important question, because the interests of the people at large, irrespective of race or color, are of necessity so identical, their associations are of force so intimate and constant, that it is to the mutual interest of the late owner and the late slave, to cultivate friendship and alliance, to mutually promote each others interest, and promote State prosperity, by those mutual concessions and considerations which obtain among other classes of men.

☞The Mississippi weekly *Leader* says that Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has become editor in chief of the Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle*.

☞We had the pleasure on Thursday, of welcoming home, and to our sanctum, Hon. A. E. Barber.

AN ETERNAL DEMOCRAT.

On Thursday last we found a little half-sheet, a poor waif among our exchanges, holding up its tiny fingers, with an X on each, to attract our notice. Naturally compassionate and fond of pets, we snatched up the diminutive bantling, and found that it had just been ushered into existence in Abbeyville, Parish of Vermillion, and already baptized—whether by immersion or sprinking we cant say—"The Independent." It owes paternity, and guidance to J. A. Meagher Esq., who with somewhat of the disposition of a Hamilcar, has pledged the little Hannibal to eternal enmity, to Radicalism in general, and John A. Leet in particular.

The *Independent* denounces the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as conceived in fraud born in iniquity and supported by violence and usurpation; announces its uncompromising hostility to every Radical man and measure anywhere, and it wants Alex. H. Stephens elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1872.

You are evidently a child with lofty aspirations, and promising qualities, but your friends ought not to trust you to walk too soon. If we had anything to do with the nursing, we would compel you to creep first anyhow. We have put you among our exchanges, and now visit us regularly.

KEEP COOL.—There is no necessity in the world for the flutter of anxiety which has been created by *a canard* in yesterday's *Times*, improved and embellished by certain Customhouse employees, to the effect that Governor Wormoth visited United States Marshal Packard's office and proposed a compromise with that functionary and "manifested a willingness to retract the assertions" made at Turner's Hall.

We can inform our readers that no such thing took place. The Governor had occasion to visit the granite building to see another Federal officer, and Gen. A. Sheridan who accompanied having visited the Marshals' office and not returning as soon as was expected, the Governor went to the Marshals' office, and while there, then was the indulgence in a mutual pleasant bantering about recent sayings and doings, resulting in leaving matters just when they were before the interview.

T. MORRIS CHESTER, ESQ.

Elsewhere in our columns appears the notice of a lecture by T. Morris Chester, Esq., to be delivered at St. James A. M. E. Chapel, (Roman street,) on Thursday Evening, the 28th instant, when Lieutenant Governor Dunn will preside.

Mr. Chester is a lawyer of whom America may justly be proud. Notwithstanding the frequent and persistent announcement in high places that the negro is incapable, and inefficient in the profession, in Mr. Chester's high attainments we have indisputable evidence, not only of the negro's capacity, of his indomitable will and perseverance under difficulties, but of his ability to cope with the most favored of the races, and to win success.

This gentleman is making a tour through the South to secure a more intimate knowledge of his people, whose elevation has been the constant purpose of his life.

The subject of his lecture, (These are they that came out of great tribulation,) is suggestive, and we bespeak for him a generous welcome. The *Louisville Commercial* of July 9th, has the following:

Mr. Chester's career in Europe has been of so markedly distinguished a character that a short sketch of his career will not be inopportune.

Mr. Chester was born in Harrisburg, in 1834. He went through a course of study in Avery College, Alleghany City, and in 1853 went to Liberia, where he studied the condition of the Africans, making frequent excursions to the interior, and acquainting himself with the customs and peculiarities of the natives. A year later he returned to the United States, and entered Thetford Academy, in Vermont, where he graduated in 1856, and made a second journey to Africa. In Monrovia, the largest city in the Republic of Liberia, he practiced law, and engaged in teaching, obtaining all the information in his power of the capacities, inclinations and habits of the people of the coast settlements, and the tribes of the interior. By personal observation he obtained a practical knowledge of the country, and can speak intelligently of it. In 1862, feeling a desire to assist in the preservation of the Union, he returned to this country, and was extremely active in the organization of colored troops in the East. In 1863 Mr. Chester went to London, and at the instance of Mr. Adams, and other distinguished Americans, went into the manufacturing districts to speak among the people, and create a sentiment of sympathy for the Union. At that time a Southern Aid Society was in existence, with headquarters in Manchester, and exerted considerable influence. Mr. Chester's efforts were signally successful, and he returned to this country in 1864, and became the war correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, from the Army of the James.

In 1866 Mr. Chester went again to England, and early in 1867 appeared in St. Petersburg, Russia, as an agent of the Freedmen's Educational Society, established in Philadelphia under the presidency of the philanthropist, Mr. Stuart. While in the Russian capital his credentials from the prominent men of his native country insured him the entree to royal circles, and the recognition of the noble classes. The New York *Sun*, last January, gave a long sketch of Mr. Chester's appearance on the staff of the Emperor, at a grand review of 80,000 troops. The distinction with which he was treated occasioned much comment at the time.

Leaving Russia, Mr. Chester visited nearly all of the principal countries of Europe, and was received at the courts of each with marked honor, as the representative of the colored people of the United States. He also visited Paris during the grand exposition there, after which he returned to England, where he was received by Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In London, desirous of being admitted to the London bar, he entered the temple for three years, and in April 1870 was called to the bar as barrister-at-law, and with his wig and gown took his seat as the peer of gentlemen of the English bar.

Moncure D. Conway, in his letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaks of listening to Mr. Chester conducting the defense of a man charged with murder, and his success in clearing his client. Mr. Chester was the first black man of the United States ever called to the English bar, and his success is a matter of pride not only to his race but to every American. His abilities as a man, his education and cultivation, have surrounded him with friends abroad, who have treated him with a high personal consideration regardless of his dusky color. Mr. Chester is a full-blooded negro, tall, well formed, with a sensible face adorned with a short moustache and beard. He has a good voice and a cultivated pronunciation, and above all, possesses pleasing manners.

LECTURE.

On Thursday evening Sept. 28, T. Morris Chester, Esq., will deliver a lecture in St. James Chapel. Theme: "These are they that come out of great tribulation."

The *Shreveport Republican* of September 16th, gets off the following at the expense of its city:

"We heard on the street a few days since a remark derogatory to the enterprise of our citizens, that the market house was a disgrace to the city. Another person, a bystander, replied 'We had better get something to put in a market house before we build a new one.' Which is it, a new market house or a better supply of marketable products? We opine it is both."

The New York *Tribune* of Sept. 19, furnishes this item:

"The Pittsburg *Post* of to-day contains an editorial proposing a Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, to remove the disablity from citizens of foreign birth from being eligible for the Presidency, giving Carl Schurz an even chance with Fred. Douglass. It is the intention to push the matter with earnestness."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MACON, GEORGIA, September 18, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Possibly, no contemplated assemblage among colored people ever attracted so much attention in advance as the Southern States Convention, which expects to meet in Columbia S. C. Oct. 18th. It has given rise, not only to a deal of criticism from the rebel press, but to a host of speculations from Republican newspapers. The all absorbing question appears to be, what are the colored people going to do. Are they going to draw distinctive lines between the white and colored. Are they going to recommend emigration to Africa, to Hayti, to the West, to New Mexico. Are they going to memoralize Congress and ask for the State of Texas, for the use of the freedmen, for free schools, for more protection, or are they going to organize counter Ku Klux associations, or are they going there to spout and gas, and adjourn and do nothing, as has to frequently been the case in our colored conventions.

I am not prepared, Mr. Editor, to speak for the convention in a manner that might appear to define what will be its character, but I think previous colored conventions will be no criterian for to measure the standard of this by. The men that will mainly compose this convention, it is true, will be strangers to each other, but are men who have already made their characters at home, and have been trained to business either in constitutional conventions, legislatures, or in Congress, heretofore the colored men who essayed to lead were inexperienced in business transactions, and in to many instances thought they were doing their constituents great service in delivering windy declamations, seemingly forgetfull that their rhetorical flourishes would never reach beyond the threshold of the house in which they were speaking.

This convention will be made up of material quite different; the gentlemen likely to attend this convention will be adepts in parliamentary rules, accustomed to committees, and experts on reports, resolutions, &c. This will not only accelerate business, but will give it a shape, and clothe it with a power that will command public attention. And while no one can conjecture what will be the work of the convention, yet, there is one thing sure, the amount of brain and learning that is coming together, will find plenty to do, and will doubtless do it well. We glean the following from a few prominent gentlemen if reports can be relied upon, but if we are mistaken, we hope the gentlemen will not think hard.

It is likely Mr. Marding, of Tennessee, will strongly advocate the prosperity of the colored people settling on government lands, as fast as they can get to them.

Mr. Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, will strongly advocate co-operative associations, and urge this rule for the colored people in stores, trades, etc.

Mr. J. C. Gibbs, of Florida, will urge upon the colored people, the necessity of fifty or a hundred thousand moving from Democratic States to Florida, and keeping it Republican forever.

Mr. Frederick Douglass will likely urge the colored people to support President Grant in purchasing San Domingo, and annexing it to our Government etc.

Mr. M. M. Turner, of Georgia, will likely advocate a thorough organization of all the Southern States, with a salued President who shall be known as chief of freedmen's affairs, and who shall take cognizance of all matters relating to the colored people.

Mr. I. M. Harris, of North Carolina, will likely advocate the prosperity of the colored people endorsing the renomination of General Grant.

A prominent gentleman from Virginia, will strongly advocate the separation of the white and colored people, and try to show the folly of the two races, trying to live permanently together.

And we might continue this train of thought further, but it is useless to do so, I think I have satisfied those anxious to know what we are going to do, that something will likely be done or done at.

SOCRATES.

CO-OPERATION.

The fundamental principles upon which shall at some not far distant day rest the happiness of the whole human family is the law of compensation or co-operation. In a not very delicate sense we say, "you tickle me and I will tickle you," or in more elegant language, a reciprocity of action toward a harmonious fellowship in the whole family, will tend more to a reconciliation of those elements of contention in society, which now agitates and commands the attention of philosophers, statesmen and socialists. Reason, right, justice and morality are the corner stones of that spiritual building on earth, not made with hands, but built upon the pure divine characteristics of man, that building, world-body or society in which the whole race shall dwell on terms of brotherly love, relief and truth. Relief, we mean a reciprocative action of every being with and for his fellow-man. The good order, peace and moral attributes of a social order, rests upon the study of those divine princes enunciated from the "first cause," the fountain, the source of all truth—principles of truth coming from God. The religion of reason or free will is the only system of a divine character which will bring about a harmonious indwelling of man with his Maker, the only system which will bring about a reconciliation of the conflicting interests, opinions and principles of sects with sects orders and societies, in fact of man with man. National questions of governments, social questions of evils, moral questions in society all must be solved by a mutual discusion and concession and a co-operation and reciprocation, and it will at once cut the gordion knot and solve the question for the good of the human race.

When it is incumbent upon each and every individual to lay aside his prejudices be they political or social, and give his aid and countenance to all subjects having for their object the good of the whole. The component parts of a material substance—a piece of mechanism for instance—if they be separated the mechanical adaptability of the same will be destroyed and it ceases to be a perfect whole. So with society with the human family. It is a whole body of which the component parts are men, individuals are integral parts of the whole body politic. Separate the parts, and the whole disintegrated elements become weakened and inactive—the result—if the separation was complete and irrevocable would be utter ruin and the self-destruction of the whole body—destroyed in detail. As sure as that man came from a "first cause," and that cause God, then so sure does he possess, though they may be inactive, some of the attributes of the Deity—for instance a reasonable sense of discrimination of right from wrong, morality from immorality, justice from injustice, etc. Then why not form the whole into one society, one religion—free will—a religion of reason, resting upon the "first cause" from which man himself originated. Before the millenium this must be the state of man's relations with God, society's relations with governments and "vice versa."

This is a subject so complex in its nature of so much interest to society that we would be pleased to hear from any one on the subject.
—*Shreveport Republican.*

A VIRGINIA JUDGE'S OPINION OF EDITORS.

The recent death of the venerable Judge Leigh has revived many anecdotes connected with his long and eventful life. Among them is the following:

When Judge Leigh's court was in session in Lynchburg, a number of years ago, it so happened that Mr. James McDonald, the present secretary of the commonwealth, breakfasted alone with him for several mornings in succession. Conversation ensued, without introduction, and the Judge was so favorably impressed by his companion that he at last asked him his name.

"McDonald."

"Not the editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian?*"

"The same."

Virginia editors just at that time were not making themselves particularly agreeable to men of Judge Leigh's tastes, so he turned to McDonald and said bluntly:

"You must excuse me, but I can hardly believe that you are an editor. You have the manners of a gentleman."

Don't bother editors when they are busy. Quilp stepped into the imperial sanctum this morning to ask what he'd better write about. "Write about?" growled the disgusted chief; "I think you had better right about face!" and he did.

Lieu.-Gov. Rinser of South Carolina does not like the proposition that martial law be proclaimed in any part of that State. He thinks the remedy would be worse than the disease, and that the civil power is amply sufficient to repress disorder. The result of the patrolling of Spartanburg County shows that only military force can keep peace n the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CHARMS OF HOME.

BY MRS. M. V. VICTOR.

Those of us who have crossed the sea, and among other sight-seeing, have gone to look upon the private apartment of the great Queen Elizabeth, carefully preserved as she left it, have doubtless been most forcibly struck with the difference between the comforts and luxuries enjoyed then and now. In many respects, the merchant's, or even mechanic's wife, in America, enjoys more real luxury than all her power could purchase for the "Maiden Queen." The coarse matting of rushes which covers her floor forms a contrast with the soft velvet on which "Young America" treads. Her breakfast was said to consist of bread, meat, and a pint of beer. Our fair American queens would turn up their dainty noses at such a meal as that!

To our apprehension, the most distinctive feature of this wonderful age—so full of invention and so marked by great discoveries—*is the number of happy homes.* Fomerly, only the *favored few*—the nobility and the wealthier merchants—were enabled to live in ease and to enjoy even such privileges as then existed. The *great majority* dwelt in poverty, as serfs of the fortunate class above them, never expecting to improve their condition, nor to add one

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

"thing of beauty" to the meager furnishing of their cabins.

In this age, and in this country, how different! Pictures and music are not too fine for the humblest home. Books lie on every table. The weekly journals give pleasure and instruction to eager millions. The fairy land of fiction lies open to the delighted senses of old and young, where, for a period, throwing aside graver work and care, they may rest their wearied feet, and give themselves up to that *enchantment of the imagination* which is one of our most precious privileges, and no more wrong to be indulged in, in moderation, than any of the other blessings which have been given us to solace our severer duties.

The poet and the romancer have a mission to perform as pleasant and as natural as the birds and the flowers. Why do the birds sing? Why do the flowers bloom and breathe fragrance?

If some people had made this world, judging from their harsh comments on all amusement, they would have *left out* the warble of birds, the perfume of blossoms, the murmur of waters, the colors of the rainbow;—we should have had a dead, silent earth, all black and white!

One of the charms of home, now-a-days, is music. All over the land rises the sweet melody from thousands of tasteful parlors, where the happy darlings of the households sit enthroned before the instrument of so much innocent pleasure. It was one of the accomplishments of the Maiden Queen that she excelled in playing the harpsicord. She seems to have had a love for music; and we can imagine how she would have been delighted with one of the splendid pianos of our time. But her genius was silent for want of a proper medium through which to express itself. Tennyson says:

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

and we say, "better fifty years of the nineteenth century than a hundred of the vaunted" days of good Queen Bess.

Now, the piano is almost as frequent a dweller in the house as that grim and homely incentive to better fare—the cooking-stove. Fond fathers and mothers listen approvingly to the first efforts of tiny fingers. What if much of these performances are crude and inartistic? They give keen pleasure to the player and the listening friends. Better poor music in the house than none at all. The love of it is one of the most refined of our tastes, and certainly one of the most delight-giving. It is an unwearying source of amusement to the young people, making home sweet, and keeping them from looking abroad for less innocent occupations. It soothes the father's weary brain after his day of excitement and labor. He lounges in his easy chair, while his children surround him with a soft atmosphere of melody and *repose*.

Yet, while hoping that every family whose means permit, will encourage the musical taste of its young people, we would warn mothers against allowing their growing girls to sit too long at the piano, at one time. From half-an-hour to an hour of practice is all that should be performed without change. Curvature of the spine is the frequent result of too long-continued sittings.

It is a sad moment in the house when the dear old piano has to be put aside. Like a friend of long standing, it gets a hold upon the heart which is too full of pleasant memories to cast it away with indifference. But, pianos, like all mortal things, will wear out, and so we have had a half-sad, half-merry time at "The Terraces" in consigning our dear old Pleyel to the garret, to make way for one of the exquisite STECK instruments, which our amateurs, casting around for *the best* have declared to be perfection. "*Never* buy a cheap instrument if its quality of tone is sacrificed," said an old pianist. This is good advice for all. Numerous pianos are elegant enough in outward form; but it is only the instruments of a meager few makers, as we happen to know, that are worthy of a place in the parlors where "the soul of music dwells." Our final choice, after a careful consideration, was the Steck piano, which is as near perfection as human ingenuity and taste can make it; and we accord the maker this acknowledgment as due him for the pleasure which he has given, and will, for years, continue to give our home. We are reconciled to the loss of dear old Pleyel.

A good piano, a good picture, and a good newspaper or book—these are the three modern Graces which adorn and bless American Homes.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPERS'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains ex on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.
—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.
—*The. Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20, 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *and* BAZAAR, *to one address for one year,* $10,00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7,00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single Volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the

UNION."

—HARPER'S WEEKLY—

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Model Newspaper* of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post,*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

Subscriptions—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.........$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time.☜

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

☞ Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

[ALB]ERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

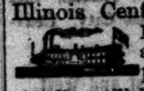
STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
Agents,
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER.
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

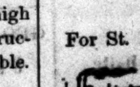
W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer **KATIE**, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLIISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
22 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. De-Large, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMNTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street
New Orleans.

☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; alsoBase Ball Club and Firemen's UniformMade to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK
Emporium of Fashion
FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and [M]rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.
Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER
CANAL ST. Bet VILLERY & ROBERTSON ST'S.
Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg
FURNITURE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
[MA]TTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586............and............588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

[T]HE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of
Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,
114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course*. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address
Prof. A. T. Selever,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ...CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,
Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street

[C]OLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR.
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK
AND
THE BOOK OF THE DAY.
JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,
Carpenter and Builder.
237....JULIA STREET....237
NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS N,

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prizv of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000		are	$25,000
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
50 prizes of	500	are		25,000
317 prizes of	500	are		63,450
440 prizes amounting to				$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to.
CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS
AND
DEALER IN ALL THE
NEWEST
and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
New Orleans.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET..17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,
Fashionable Milliner,
283 Poydras steet.

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself.
In Operation Daily at the
Depot, No. 176 Canal street.
PRICE $18.
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

Cut This Out and Keep It.

Franklin Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of Galena, Kent county, Maryland, gives the following as a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog. As will be seen, he has tested it with the most gratifying results:

Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one ounce of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but, the dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put it in a pint of fresh milk, boil down to half a pint, strain, and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterward. The next morning repeat the dose prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son that was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten; the took the above dose and are alive and well to this day.

And I have known a number of others who were bitten and applied the same remedy. It is supposed the root contains a principle which, being taken by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly, effect of the virus of hydrophobia.

I feel so much confidence in this simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement.

A Fact Against Darwinism.

A curious controversy has been for some time raging (we use the word advisedly) in the columns of a scientific contemporary, Mr. Howarth ventured to assail one of the chief positions of Darwinism, and asserts his belief that in the struggle for existence the weakest, and not the strongest often prevail. Its support of this apparent paradox, he appeals to a fact which even non-scientific readers may appreciate, and cites the statistics of the Registrar General and the Poor Law Board to prove that the increase of population has chiefly taken place among the lowest, and therefore among the worst nourished classes of the community. In Lancashire, where the increase has been very marked, it has almost altogether been confined to the Irish or semi-Irish, who occupy the poorer quarters of the large towns, while the indigenous stock of the country, which is thrifty and well off, are steadily decreasing in numbers. History also favors the notion that poverty, which might be reasonably supposed to impair the vital forces, has no influence in checking the increase of population. Ireland, during the last century, was steeped in poverty and want, and yet was continuously increasing in population, while in England, under the Tudors, when wealth was more generally diffused, the numbers remained about stationary. Again, with individuals, it is an admitted fact that the largest families are more often the offspring of weak and delicate parents, and Mr. Howarth traces a sort of analogy between the fecundity of consumptive people and the readiness to propagate observable in plants that have been starved by the gardener. It follows from this that it is a mistake to suppose that mere increase in numbers is a proof of the increase of a people in health and strength. And, as a matter of fact, there can be no question that from some cause or other the physical type of England has degenerated of late years. Broad chests and powerful limbs are no longer the rule among laborers and artizans, and every recruiting sergeant complains that the doctor rejects every year a larger proportion of the men examined by him, and even those admitted into the ranks are very inferior in bone and muscle to their old comrades. Of course, there is always a tendency to over-rate the past, and from the time of Homer downward there have been complaints that the children were weaker than their sires; but even if every allowance be made for this habit, Mr. Howarth is entitled to be heard when he maintains that the fertility of a race is no trustworthy test of its vigor.—*Exchange.*

—An Irishman, quareling with an Englishman, told him that if he didn't hold his tongue, he would break his impenetrable head, and let the brains out of his empty skull.

FUN AND FANCY.

There are the dirtiest, most ragged little ragamuffins in New York city entered one of its most magnificent drug stores, and marching up to the counter, one said:

"I want a cent's worth of rock candy."

"Get out, you ragamuffin! we don't sell a cent's worth of rock candy."

Slowly and sadly they filed out of the store. On the sidewalk a consultation took place. They reentered the door.

"Mister, do you sell three cents' worth of rock candy?"

"Yes."

"Well, we ain't got 'em;" and the procession moved out again.

—Very unkind — (Scene— A volunteer review.) Infuriated commanding officer—Hi, there, get away, you mad man—get away from the target: Easy-minded lunatic—Hold on, Guv'nor, I ain't as mad as I look! I was here all day yesteryesterday, and found it much the safest place in the field.

—A gentleman who was on the Southern side during our late little misunderstanding relates the following; "Roe," of our company, used to stammer fearfully, and, while having a judicious admixture of prudence in his valor, was still one of the best and pluckiest of all. One of our guns had been captured by the Yankees, and the next morning the order came down to recapture it if possible. It was a fearful task, and, as we stood drawn up, awaiting the word to move forward at the double-quick, we felt instinctively that many of us would stay around the spot where the lost gun was. It scarcely seemed worth the price we were about to pay, and "Roe" seemed to be more thoroughly impressed with this idea than any one else. Suddenly an idea entered his mind. Stepping out of the ranks, he stuttered, wildly, as he always did when excited: "I say, kick-kick captain, l-l-l-let us gig-gig-get up a s-s-s-s-subscription and "pippippay for the cussed old gun."

—Dan and the Mails.—A few days since Captain F—, in company with some ladies, was about starting from the Edward's House steps to the platform at the depot, just as Dan was driving up in his mail wagon, when the following conversation ensued:

Captain—"Stop, Dan, until the ladies pass."

Dan (who is ever ready with witty reply)—"Yis, yis, your honor, Captain—nothing but the females can stop the mails (males.)"

—Throw up the Sponge, My Friend, You're Beat.—An acquaintance of ours said the other day, speaking of the ice-works: "Well, if these Yankees get to freezing ice cheaper than God Almighty can, I'll throw up the spouge."

—An old woman in a country church, worked up to an excited condition by the sermon of the pastor, who had just proclaimed that "we are all miserable sinners," arose and frantically shouted "yes, yes—true as Gospel! I am a poor weak critter!" A half foolish lad, who occupied a back pew, on hearing the old lady's remark, cried out: "Then why don't you go home and strengthen yourself with beef broth? That'll cure ye."

—In the 17th century the epithet Miss applied to females was considered a term of reproach. Galt's Lives of the Players says: Miss Cross was the first actress announced as Miss. This was about 1672.

Smart Dutchman.—Old Starks, an honest German, had a farm about three miles from the village of Naples, on the Illinois river, and, like most of his countrymen who settle in this country, was great on garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., which he carried to the town to sell or barter for family supplies. One day he came in as usual, and Peter Crister, the storekeeper, thinking to get a "saw" on the old man, said:

"Well, Starks, got some more eggs?"

"Yaw, I have a few."

"I paid you a bit for the last," said Mr. Crister, "but we have had a convention of the storekeepers, and they have resolved to give only ten cents in future."

"Y-a-w. Vell, mine hens they have a meetin'," replied Starks, "an' dey resolves wot dey won't wear demselves out layin' eggs for less a footteen shents!" And the old man stalked off leaving Pete to stand the laugh of the crowd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[Made under Fauly's Patent.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. Pinchback, C. C. Antoine,

New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

Greenville Argyle Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

B. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it, as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. Address in full,

HOWARD & Co.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. G. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,

112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.

A. H. White, L. C. Richards, F. H. Way.

WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,

Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Southern and Western Produce.

104.....POYDRAS STREET.....104

New Orleans.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,

GROCERS,

Corner Conti and Villere, No. 239.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

AND

Plantation Supplies

Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE

Salesmen.

W. H. Markham, St. Louis. C. W. Burt, New Orleans

MARKHAM & BURT,

Importers and Jobbers of

HARDWARE,

109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109

New Orleans.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

86 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,....163

FIRST FLOOR:

DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:

LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:

CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe.

110....CANAL STREET....101

Near St. Charles,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHIRTS.

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHRITS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

110 Canal St., near St. Charles,

New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!

MADE EASY.

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and* are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,

MILLINERS

DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

Small Fortunes

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free

to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS.

Victoria Manufacturing Co

17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Rubber Clothing

COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,
363 Broadway, cor. Franklin St., N. Y.
82 Lake Street, Chicago.
607 Market Street, San Francisco.

F. M. SHEPPARD. Prest.
J. A. MINOTT, Sec.

GEORGE HITE,

Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

Iron Safes repaired

206, COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted up